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Cooperation (Reciprocity) of Transmigration Community with Local Communities in Alur Village, Kecamatan Jorong, Kabupaten Tanah Laut

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ABSTRACT

The background of this research is the economic cooperation between the transmigration community and the local community, form of the economic cooperation, and factors driving and inhibiting the economic cooperation between transmigration community and the local community. The purpose of this research is to identify the economic cooperation, to describe the form of the economic cooperation, and to describe factors driving and inhibiting the formation of the economic cooperation between the transmigration community and the local community in Alur Village. This study used qualitative method and techniques of data collection are observation, interviews, and documentation. Through the qualitative approach, the researcher can perceive a social reality which is holistic or as a whole, complex, dynamic and full of meaning. Qualitative method in its use is to examine the condition of a natural object where the researcher works as the key instrument. The result showed that in fact the economy income of the transmigration community comes from agriculture (food crops), plantations (rubber) and crops (grain crops and vegetables) while the income of the local community comes from agriculture (food crop cultivation on dry land), and the nature availability around the village of Alur. The cooperation between the transmigration community and the local community associations in the forms of social gatherings and mutual helps.

Keywords: Cooperation (Reciprocity), Society of Transmigration, Local Community

1. Introduction

Alur Village is one of the villages in Tanah Laut Regency which was made as a transmigration location, besides Sumber Mulya Village, Sukaramah Village, Tajau Pecah Village, Durian Bungbuk Village. Many differences between them after arrive at the transmigration location, in terms of culture, language, and religion. The compulsion to change the destiny of the origin area is so many obstacles in the economy that it reaches a new location which is a government program. The community economic cooperation that can provide a solution to their economic difficulties. The form of their collaboration began to emerge when transmigration communities arrived at the location of transmigration, they chose the location of their villages based on criteria of affordability, safety and soil fertility.

Based on the description above, the researcher focused on the economic cooperation research of the transmigration community with the local community in Alur Village, a form of collaboration and a factor in the formation of the transmigration community's economic cooperation with the local community in Alur Village.

Formulation of The Problem

1. How the economic cooperation of the transmigration community with the local community in Alur Village?
2. How does the forms of transmigration community economic cooperation with local communities?
3. What are the stimulus and resistor factors for the formation of transmigration community economic cooperation with the local community?

2. Literature Review

Swakarsa Transmigration

Swakarsa or spontaneous transmigration, namely transmigration which has a farming pattern of food crops (family plants and companies), plantation business patterns (individual smallholders and cooperatives). Swakarsa or spontaneous transmigration is continuation from family transmigration or acquaintances who have settled before.

Its location around the general transmigration settlement project that already exists in the form of reserves or expansion. The driving factor for the movement of independent or spontaneous transmigrants is the narrowing of employment in agriculture in Java. Another factor is desire to reunite with family, but basically the main driving factor is land, who really can trigger people so they want to migrate, land that matches the motivation to move and succeeded in arousing the desire to immediately move. The problem that arise in swakarsa transmigration is land, for example land disputes between transmigrants and local residents. Disputed land was originally a forest and fields and there were no signs that stated ownership by someone.

Then the more densely populated transmigration areas because of the influx of self-employed transmigrants, the more difficult it is to acquire land for the next generation and newcomers. The settlements of swakarsa transmigration is desolate so that hard to achieve the infrastructure of transport hampering the marketing of agricultural products and difficult to find goods and services needed.

Cultural Values

The system of cultural values is a series of abstract conceptions that live in the minds of the majority of citizens of a society, about what must be considered important and valuable, and what can be considered trivial and worthless in life. This system of cultural values besides functioning as a guideline as well as driving human behavior/actions in life. In other words, it is also the highest system of behavior.

The Society Always Processes

Society always changes at all levels of their internal complexity. At the macro level economic, political and cultural changes have taken place, at the level of mezzo there have been changes in groups, communities and organizations. At the micro level there is a change in individual interactions and behavior. Society is not a physical entity (entity), but a set of interrelated multiple-level processes. The community exists every time from the past to the future, its presence is precisely through the phase between what has happened and what will happen. In society, there are now influences, traces, and traces of the past and seeds and potential for the future. The nature of the process of society implicitly means that the previous phase is related to causality which determines the next phase. (Piotr Sztompa, 2008:65).

Villagers

According to Leibo (1995: 51) villagers who work for years they understand correctly the nature that surrounds them. From that experience, they gained knowledge which of course was not found in the literature. The ceremonies began to work on the fields, scattering seeds, plant down, and harvest time, they had calculated through the accumulation of knowledge they had.

3. Research Methods

This study used qualitative method

Subject and Object of Research

The subjects in this research was transmigrants and local community. Object in this research was Cooperation (Reciprocity) of Transmigration Community with Local Communities in Alur Village, Kecamatan Jorong, Kabupaten Tanah Laut.

Place and Time of Research

This research was conducted in Alur Village, Kecamatan Jorong, Kabupaten Tanah Laut. Alur village divided into two (Alur village I and Alur village II).

Data and Data Source

The data obtained in this research was a profile document of village and the results of interviews with local communities and transmigrants. The source of the data is taken by purposive sampling technique that is determining the subject. The snowball sampling technique is carried out on a chain basis, which is initially small in number, then enlarges (Wahyu, 2012 :41).

Data Collection Technique

Qualitative research data was collected by conducting observations, interviews and documentation studies. Observation techniques were carried out to explore the in the research so that they get a temporary answer about the problem. The tool that used in this observation was the camera. Observation is done in various ways. Observation is a technique of collecting data that requires researchers to go to the field to observe things that related to space, place, actors, activities, objects, time, events, goals, and feels (Wahyu, 2012: 83).

Gradual interviews are interviews where researchers do it intentionally based on a self-determined schedule for interviews with informants and researchers, not in participant observation, he cannot be intensively involved in the life of the social informant, but in a certain period of time, researchers can come repeatedly to conducting interviews (Wahyu, 2012: 104).

Data Analysis Technique

Qualitative data analysis is carried out interactive and continues until it is complete, so the data is saturated.

Reduction of data is population data obtained from the field in the form of data on population conditions, the Central Bureau of Statistics in 2006 and 2010. Data reduction is data obtained from the field in the form of quite a large amount of data, for that it needs to be careful and detailed (Wahyu, 2012:147).

Data display is data recording the location of the research image and records of information originating from the informant. It is presented in the form of a brief description, chart, or relationship between categories, flowcharts and the like. (Wahyu, 2012: 148).

Conclusion Drawing / verification is a description of the adjustment between the theory and data from the research results in the field. (Miles and Huberman, 1984) (Wahyu, 2012: 149).

4. Conclusions

The community economy of transmigration comes from the livelihoods of agriculture, plantations, and cultivation crops.

The economy of the local community is based on agricultural livelihoods and the availability of natural resources.

The collaboration between transmigration communities and local communities arose due to the process of social reciprocity which eventually formed community associations in the form of social gatherings and mutual cooperation.

5. Suggestions

The transmigration community collaboration with the local community is a medium in fulfilling the needs of life, so whatever happens, we as citizens should maintain and develop the existence and various forms of cooperation so that the daily needs of the community are well fulfilled.

The control factors and obstacles to transmigration community cooperation with local communities arise from various aspects, so what we have to do is avoid and minimize the aspects that systematically hamper transmigration community with local communities.

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